

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

Volume XXXVI. No. 93

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

NIRLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—THE SPECTACLE OF THE BLACK CROOK.
WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 12th Street.—THE NEUTRAL MAN—THE UNFINISHED GENTLEMAN.
LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE, 720 Broadway.—PLETO—LINGARD'S SKETCHES.
NEW YORK STADT THEATRE, 45 Bowery.—GERMAN OPERA—LOHENGGRIN.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of 5th av. and 23d st.—LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.
BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—ON HAND—THE DUMB JERRELL.
FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth street.—JERRELL.
GLOBE THEATRE, 728 Broadway.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT, 8c.—DAY AND NIGHT—KING.
BOOTH'S THEATRE, 23d st., between 6th and 7th av.—THE POOL'S REVENGE.
WOODS' MUSEUM, Broadway, corner 20th st.—Performances every afternoon and evening.
OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—THE DRAMA OF HORMON.
MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn.—FOUR.
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTREL HALL, 258 Broadway.—SARAH'S ROYAL JAPANESE TROUPE.
ROOPEL'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—ROOPEL'S AND KELLY & LLOYD'S MINSTREL HALL.
NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street.—SCENES IN THE KINGDOM OF HEAVEN.
TOMMY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.
THEATRE COMIQUE, 614 Broadway.—COMIC VOCALISTS, NEGRO ACTS, 8c.
BRYANT'S NEW OPERA HOUSE, 23d st., between 6th and 7th av.—NEGRO MINSTRELS, 8c.
DR. KAHN'S ANATOMICAL MUSEUM, 745 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Monday, April 3, 1871.

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The Connecticut Election.

The annual State election in Connecticut for Governor and a Legislature comes off to-day; but this year it includes the election of the four Congressmen to which the State is entitled. The prevailing impression is not only that Governor English will be re-elected, but by an increased majority. Indeed, the republicans are apprehensive that they will lose ground even on the figures of their defeat of last spring, while the democrats are hopeful of repeating, in a clean sweep, their late victory in New Hampshire. Senator Sumner's expositions of the St. Domingo annexation scheme, and his merciless assaults upon General Grant in this connection, have furnished the democracy with very effective ammunition for an aggressive campaign against the administration. On the other hand, the republicans have been doing their best with the reports and testimony of the outrageous doings of the Ku Klux Klans in the South, and with certain charges touching the dependence of the Connecticut demagogue upon the money and repeaters of Tammany Hall. We suspect, however, that these charges may be rather construed as a confession of an expected defeat than as evidence of any material employment of Tammany's money or repeaters, especially as the Connecticut election laws do not admit of fraudulent voting to any great extent.

It is evident that under the circumstances the republicans will do the best they can. They have been pretty badly scared by New Hampshire, and they feel the necessity of turning the tide, or of holding their ground of last spring in Connecticut, if possible. So it is probable that they will not permit Connecticut to go by default on a short vote, like New Hampshire (7,000 or 8,000 short compared with the full spring test vote of 1868), but that a pretty full vote will be polled by "the Land of Steady Habits" to-day. Should this be the case, and if we have in the general results marked democratic gains on a full vote, this election will signify more than that of New Hampshire. It will signify not republican apathy and staying at home, but republican desertions to the democratic camp, and that a political revolution is actually going on. It is in this view that we await with great interest the results of this Connecticut election.

THE JOINT HIGH COMMISSION haven't yet fairly broken ground for a final and satisfactory settlement of all outstanding accounts between us and England. The Canadian Fishery question is still under discussion, Sir John A. Macdonald remaining obstinate. The basis of settlement, so far as it is possible to discover what that basis is likely to be from the disjointed intimations of the members themselves, is not so supremely satisfactory to our own side of the line as we have a right to expect. Nor is the wrangle over the Alabama Claims going as it should go. There appears generally to be a lack of vigilance and vigor on the part of some of our own Commissioners. They must keep wide awake when d-dling with these wily English fox hunters. They must take every fence with them, keep their seats well, hold a firm rein, and be in at the death—but not as the fox.

The Presidential Succession—Parties and the Prospect.

To use a familiar colloquial expression, no one can hold his own in the Presidential chair who does not possess extraordinary abilities as a statesman and politician. Having once attained that position the past record of a man, however glorious, will avail but little in the future. His achievements and popularity may carry him there with *éclat*; but as soon as he is in the Executive Mansion he is judged by another standard. He is "a light set upon a hill," and all eyes are fixed on him; and what an ordeal to pass through, even for a statesman! It may be said, indeed, that he is tried as by fire. A man of transcendent ability may come out brighter, but one of inferior capacity will be reduced to dross, and can never shine again. He will go out with the honor of having been the Chief Magistrate of this mighty republic; but that is all. His incapacity and mistakes will be remembered, even his former services or virtues will be obscured, and the people will not be disposed to trust him again.

The history of the republic for over thirty years confirms this statement in a remarkable manner. Since the time of Jackson no President, with the exception of Mr. Lincoln, has been re-elected or chosen for two terms. There were peculiar circumstances which led to the renomination and re-election of Mr. Lincoln which may never appear again. Apart from his genial and popular character and his strong common sense, which may answer sometimes in the place of exalted statesmanship, the war still existed when he was re-elected and commenced his second term of office, and he was so identified all through with that great event that his re-election appeared to the people to be necessary. But this, as we said, is a remarkable exceptional case. Up to Jackson's time a re-election to the Presidency generally took place. In fact, nearly all the early Presidents served two terms. Most of these were statesmen—greater men for the most part than have filled the Executive chair since. But the sentiment of the country was more conservative and less given to change in those times. The world did not move as fast as now. High and honorable as the position of President was then the prize was not so great. Besides, the wonderful growth of the country and progress of the age have developed greater interests and complications, and have made the Presidential office much more difficult to fill with satisfaction to the people. The position of king or emperor in monarchical countries is more easy; for there the ruler is hedged around by a sort of sacredness, enlists more veneration, and his faults, unless very glaring, are borne to a great extent by his ministers. The President of the United States is directly responsible to the people, who scan all his movements and acts with a searching eye. No man of small mental calibre, indifference or inexperience, as President, can expect in these times to hold his popularity over four years, so as to secure a re-election. None but a statesman of towering intellect or one favored by remarkably peculiar circumstances, as Mr. Lincoln was, can hope for that.

What, then, is the prospect for General Grant's renomination or re-election? Little more than two years out of four of his term of office has expired; yet we see daily fresh proofs of increasing unpopularity. He has not come up to the hopes and expectations of the people. The elections, which are the sure barometer of public sentiment, are going against him and his party. Overwhelming as the strength of the republicans was a short time ago, the tide of reaction has set in so strongly and steadily that there is reason to believe the administration party will be in a minority before the next Presidential election—a year and eight months hence. Had the reaction we witness been held back or delayed another year the latent strength of the republican administration might have carried the party safely over 1872, for the masses of people in the rural districts are rather slow to move; but the opposing current of public opinion has set in too early and too strong to admit of any such expectation. Nothing but some great public excitement or important popular measures would now divert the tide, and there is little probability that either the President or the republican party can create one or inaugurate the other to make such a diversion.

The very measures that the administration and the republican party have brought forward to create popularity or to secure a longer lease of power have failed. While they were feasting upon as the delicious fruit of hope they have turned to ashes in their mouths. Repression in the South, and holding the Southern white people in political bondage and under disabilities, while the negroes, carpet-baggers and scalawags were favored and honored, was the policy of the party to secure the vote of that section. What has been the result? Defeat of the radicals, and turning over the South to the democrats. Worse than that: it has kept up trouble and disorder among a people who desired peace, in order to restore their devastated country and their fortunes. And now this same blundering party proposes to inflame the public mind and to use the war power on the Ku Klux pretence, so as to control the politics of the South, as well as to influence the North. But if this transparent scheme should be tried it will fail to effect the object aimed at, just as the radical repressive policy in the Southern States has failed before. Then, the St. Domingo scheme was devised to popularize the administration by flattering the ambition of the American people for territorial expansion and to cover up the mistake made with regard to Cuba. It was thought that the grandiloquent talk about the gorgeous tropics, a foothold in the Antilles and manifest destiny would awaken enthusiasm, as well as tend greatly to obliterate the remembrance of the hostility shown by the administration toward the Cubans, a neighboring and civilized people who have been heroically struggling to throw off the yoke of European despotism. But it is evident now that General Grant has made a mistake in this; for the American people are not willing to incorporate a wilderness, however gorgeous in its wild state, with a semi-barbarous negro population, and that far away from our own shores, simply to promote the political or personal interests of the President or his friends. Another heavy weight that is dragging the administration and its

party down is the wretched financial policy which keeps up the burdensome taxation in order to get the credit of paying off the debt and to protect certain manufacturing interests.

In addition to the failure of the administration and the republicans in these and other measures of national policy, the party itself is breaking up. The interests of the Eastern and Western sections of it are not identical. One inclines to a high protective policy, and, consequently, to burdensome taxation; while the other favors free trade and asks for revenue reform and a large reduction of taxes. Not less damaging to General Grant and the prospects of his party is the defection of Mr. Sumner and others and their bold denunciation of the administration's pet St. Domingo scheme. No matter whether this arises from a personal difficulty and the attempt of the President to whip these leaders into party traces, or from rival aspirations for the Presidency, the result must be the same—the damage to the party and its prospects remain. The republican party has finished its work, and, if we mistake not, well nigh its career, as the dominant party in this country.

Still the democrats have much to do. They are profiting by the mistakes and incapacity of their opponents; but something more than that is wanted. They must not attempt to undo the work of the war. They must accept the results of that great event frankly and without mental reservation. They must not give the radicals an opportunity of fastening that opprobrious term, copperhead, upon them, but should ignore the dead issues that have swamped them for the last ten years. Revenue reform, a great reduction of taxation, an economical government, an honest payment of the debt, the substitution of civil rule and local self-government for the bayonet policy which the radicals cherish, and a determination to give this mighty republic that position among the nations and in the eyes of the world which it ought to occupy, are the materials for a democratic platform. The standard bearers to go with this before the people in 1872 will be found in good time. Although there may not be any pre-eminent statesmen among the democrats, any more than among the republicans, they have men of respectable ability and experience in public affairs. At least they can find a good man for a four years' term, and that is as long, perhaps, as any one can expect to occupy the Presidential chair in these times. For the rest, the future will take care of itself. The political revolution has commenced in earnest, the administration and dominant party are going down, and if the democrats be wise they may begin a long lease of power again in 1873.

Exciting News from France—Defeat of the Insurgents Near Paris—Aspect of the General Situation.

This morning we publish important news from France. Our special correspondents at Paris and Versailles telegraph information that the crisis is at hand which shall decide the fate of the French nation. Yesterday a serious engagement took place near Paris. A force of insurgents marched on Courbevoie, and were met by a body of gendarmes and *gardes forestiers*. A battle ensued, resulting in the complete rout of the Communists, who fled into Paris. At last accounts the greatest excitement prevailed in the city. Troops were hurrying to the threatened points, and the manning of the ramparts was going on. On the side of the Versailles authorities the utmost activity prevailed. The government army was pushing forward, ambulances were ready and all the movements indicated the imminence of a bloody struggle. More important than all the other intelligence, in its ultimate bearing on the future of France, is the report from our special correspondent in Versailles to the effect that Bismarck has given the French authorities permission to mass any number of troops near Paris, and that he has threatened a German occupation of the city if the insurrection is not suppressed by the 15th inst.

A brief announcement from M. Thiers to the prefects of departments reports an engagement at Narbonne between the insurgents and the national forces, resulting in the defeat of the former and capture of their leaders. M. Thiers' circular, a synopsis of which we publish this morning, presents a favorable picture of the situation. It asserts that all the Southern cities are quiet, and reports that the National Assembly is tranquilly holding its sessions at Versailles, surrounded by the best army France ever had. It is evident, that the Versailles government has gained an advantage. Thus far the news is favorable for the cause of law and order. But the fight near Paris referred to, by no means ends the rouge rebellion. The Communists are actively organizing marching battalions, and some of these have already marched in the direction of the gate of Passy, which would indicate a movement against the national forces in the Bois de Boulogne and an advance upon Versailles. What effect the affair at Courbevoie will have upon the masses of the insurgents remains to be seen. If they were rebels of the ordinary kind we would say that the defeat of their comrades would greatly dishearten them; but the mob which holds Paris is composed of fanatics, headed by reckless and unscrupulous leaders, and the chances are consequently strongly in favor of a desperate struggle.

A brief sentence among the despatches from Versailles indicates that the situation in the provinces is not as favorable as M. Thiers represents. This sentence reports that General Charette, of Legitimist fame, "holds Nantes." Is he holding the place against any enemies? We are inclined to believe that he is, for the expression is never used without implying the presence or expected appearance of an enemy. It must be said, however, that no reports have reached us of insurrectionary movements in the vicinity of the Loire; but this is not surprising when we recall to mind the reticence and precautions of the Versailles authorities.

While the questions between the Communists and the recognized authorities are rapidly nearing a solution by force of arms the Commune in Paris continues to organize a government. Several ministerial changes are reported this morning; the commercial question has been temporarily settled by a decision to exact payment of part of the amount of bills maturing, and elections have

been ordered to fill vacancies caused by the resignation of sixteen members of the Council. This latter item confirms the previous reports of divisions in the Commune; but we suppose that the dissenting minority (probably the handful of "men of order" recently chosen) have been summarily got rid of. Socialism begins to show itself more plainly in a proposition to abolish inheritance of property, and atheism is hinted at in the probable abolishment of religion in the public schools.

In the foregoing we have given, briefly, the salient points in the news from France contained in our cable despatches this morning. If, as will be seen, nothing decisive had been accomplished up to yesterday, the general tenor of the reports is indicative of an immediate culmination of the revolutionary crisis which must either end in the complete overthrow of the government of M. Thiers or make impotent in France, for many years, the abominable heresies of communism.

Prince Bismarck's Warning to the Murderous "Reds" of France.

The question of the future government of the conquered territory of Alsace and Lorraine engages the most anxious attention of the North German Legislature. We learn, by a cable telegram from Berlin, that the subject has been referred to a special committee of the Prussian Legislature for consideration and report. That it is regarded as one of the very highest importance to Germany is evidenced by the fact that Prince Bismarck took part in the discussion. He made its occurrence the occasion to give a solemn warning to the murderous "reds" of France. Prince Bismarck said that Germany would facilitate the task of "republican France," it was her "interest" to do so. In this the great statesman appears to strike a severe blow against Bonapartism. When he speaks of "republican France" he does not mean, however, the republic of the murderous "reds" of Paris; he does not classify murder, secret assassination, pillage and fire, with the guillotine in the distance as democracy.

Prince Bismarck explains himself when he says, "The Emperor has decided not to interfere (in France) unless the interests of Germany are endangered, and then the action which will be taken will be effectual." Intervention under certain contingencies and "effectual action." The two last words mean the application of the "radical cure" of the great military nations—the actual cauterization of armed Germany. The murderous "reds" of Paris and of France had better take warning. "It hath pleased the Lord," said Oliver Cromwell, "to deliver the inhabitants of Drogheda to our sword." Such was the despatch which the Lord Protector of England forwarded to London from Ireland after the accomplishment of one of the victories of British intervention in the island. The "inhabitants of Drogheda" had just been murdered wholesale by his troops. The Irish are agitating for a repeal of the union with England to-day. The French "reds" should read history. They may be "delivered to the sword" of Germany.

Sermons on Palm Sunday.

Another Monday morning finds the HERALD freighted with words of wisdom from the lips of the teachers of Christ's Gospel—teachers of things which are not of this world, but of the world to come. And on this good Monday morning we invite sinner and saint, pure and impure, to tarry awhile from money making and other worldly pursuits, and cheerfully partake of the feast of religious reason spread out for them on another page. The question of the Gospel among the Chinese and other heathen peoples is an important one, and it was discussed by Rev. Mr. Hare yesterday at Grace Church. The reverend speaker declared that a man like St. Peter was needed to convert the unhappy heathens of the Celestial Empire and elsewhere. We fear that if they never become converted till another St. Peter appears among them their purgatorial exercises will be severe and long continued. A sermon to children by the Rev. E. C. Sweetser was full of sound advice, and Dr. Armitage's discourse, explaining the "double spirit" which every man must possess, was interesting. Money making and money spending formed the subject of Mr. Hepworth's sermon, in which he held that gold was not of the first importance—and we suppose he meant greenbacks also. Dr. Cooke's sermon on the Crucifixion of the Saviour; Rev. Mr. Foote's on missionary work; Dr. Tyng's, on the relations of man to the Gospel, and, indeed, all the other sermons, were interesting and instructive. We must not close this notice of the New York churches without referring to the beautiful ceremony of blessing the palms—typical of the entry of Christ into Jerusalem—which was performed at all the Catholic churches yesterday, it being Palm Sunday.

In Brooklyn Mr. Beecher was as eloquent, discursive and discursive as ever, and Rev. Mr. Taylor preached an edifying sermon on the Christian expediency of keeping sober. In Washington Dr. Newman discoursed on the relations between Church and State, expressing the opinion, *en passant*, that the Devil was in France. At all the other churches in Washington and elsewhere the sermons were unusually good.

The African Head Centre at Washington.

It is no longer Frederick Douglass, the famous colored pioneer in the cause of his race of freedom and equal rights; it is no longer the eloquent Downing, F. R. S. (fried, roasted and stewed), the celebrated and successful oysterman; it is no longer the reverend Senator Revels, as the colored successor to the seat of Jeff Davis among the Conscript Fathers; but it is the new colored representative in Congress, the learned and logical Elliott, from South Carolina. Since the 4th of March he has made two speeches in the House of Representatives, and has written a letter to the Hon. Horace Greeley on the Ku Klux Klans and a general amnesty, in all of which he has proved himself a man of decided and well-improved abilities. His speech of Saturday last on the Southern Ku Klux outrages and the remedy was an effort so marked in its legal and logical strength that the democrats were satisfied that there is only one man in the House who could write such a speech; that General Butler is that man, and that he must have written this trenchant speech which was read from the manuscript by Mr. Elliott. This is a high compliment both to Elliott and

to Butler, particularly as the speech was doubtless the work of Elliott. This colored member, at all events, is a great improvement upon the average South Carolina white carpet-bagger, and is a representative of whom his race may well be proud.

Tyng—Potter—Smith.

The Protestant Episcopal Church in New York, and, probably, in the United States, has no more eminent men in its fold than the three divines who fill the pulpits in St. George's, Grace and Ascension churches, and whose names head this article. The Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, D.D., is a veteran in the ministry, having served the Church in this position for more than half a century and reared up a family of sons either one of whom is fully qualified to wear the mantle of the father. Though a member of what may be considered in some sense as "the strictest sect of the Pharisees," the Doctor, in spirit and in thought, rises far above sect and creed, and gown and ritual, and is ready to reach out a brother's hand to any man, of whatever name, upon whom the Saviour Christ has set his seal. There is a good deal of positive character in the Doctor's "make up," and this positiveness is impressed upon everything he undertakes in his relations to the Church and to the world. There is no trimming between duty and expediency in his exhortations and appeals, and the truth is presented as plainly and as forcibly to-day to his people and with very much of the fire and vigor of youth, as it was twenty-six years ago when he first undertook to teach them "the way of the Lord more perfectly." There is in all his discourses a directness, a personal appeal to the heart, which few men can long or successfully resist. He recognizes that the Saviour's commission is to preach the Gospel and nothing else, and his audiences get that pure and simple, and lucid and direct. In the Sunday school he is one of the most earnest and successful workers in the Lord's vineyard. His own immediate Sunday school and his two mission schools are the largest and best in the city and are conducted after the Doctor's model, and to a great extent under his supervision. During the winter he has been preaching a series of practical sermons on the relations of men to the Gospel of Christ, the closing one of which was delivered yesterday morning. An abstract of it will be found in another column, where its careful perusal will amply repay the reader.

The Rev. Henry C. Potter, D.D., is a comparatively young man in years, and in his relations to this community, and to Grace church, of which he is the honored rector. He lacks the experience as well as the years of Dr. Tyng, but his earnest piety and Christian eloquence cannot be mistaken. They have the true ring about them, out of the pulpit as well as in it. Dr. Potter is the same single-minded servant of the Lord Jesus Christ. He is far less positive in his character than his ministerial brother above named, being rather of a meek and quiet spirit; but when truth and duty and principle are involved he is always found on the right side, accepting the responsibility and doing his duty fearlessly before God. He is a man of fine culture and of deep thought, and in the presentation of the truths of the Gospel is plain, practical and direct. His pulpit yesterday was occupied by the Rev. Mr. Hare, whose discourse upon mission work among the heathens will also be found in our columns to-day.

The Rev. John Cotton Smith, rector of the Church of the Ascension, is well known both as an editor and as a preacher. Like his brother of St. George's, there is a good deal of positiveness in his character, and it is manifested in his preaching and practice. We have no discourse of his to present to our readers to-day, but they will not forget those they have read heretofore and which, for earnest, practical thought and enforcement of the precepts of religion in everyday life, are not surpassed by any. Dr. Smith and his church sustain two missions, one in the Twenty-second ward and one in the Ninth, and thus do something toward supplying the Gospel to the neglected masses of those districts.

The three ministers sketched in this article are among the most popular of their denomination in the city, albeit they belong to what is termed the "Low Church." They go for Christ in the heart rather than the cross in the chancel. They deem the fire of love in the soul of more importance than lighted candles on the altar and a pure gospel as better than forms and ceremonies, however expedient and interesting. And in their preaching and practice they strive to manifest and to create a pure Christian style of life which God shall honor and men approve of. They are working ministers and their churches are working churches, and they have their conscious reward in the blessing of God upon their labors and the prosperity of His work in their hands. They preach the word, sow the seed of truth and leave the result with God.

The Coal Troubles.

Governor Geary, it is understood, intends interfering to raise the coal embargo, brought about by the conspiracy between the railroad corporations and the coal mine operators, provided the Legislature fails to do so. The coal investigating committee of that body will report to-morrow, and it is almost certain that the report will be adverse to the claims of the miners. With so corrupt a body as the Pennsylvania Legislature, and considering the influence the corrupt railroad corporations of the State wield in shaping its legislation, no other course is anticipated for a moment. But Governor Geary has determined to offset all such infamous legislation by the issue of a writ of *habeas corpus* compelling the Reading, Lehigh Valley and other railways implicated in the conspiracy to lower their tolls to the rates prescribed by their charters. If they refuse to do so, he is prepared to seize them and run them by State authority. Here is a proper and prompt solution of the coal difficulty, and we hope the Governor will have calm nerve, clear head and clear grit enough to do it. If the charters of the roads have been violated by the conspirators they should have been brought to terms by the strong hand of the law ere this, and they would have been in any community where the honest welfare of the public was a more powerful incentive to legislation than the moneybags or political trickery of railroad lobby-men. As it is, Governor Geary proposes to stand, and we hope

he will stand, like a rock between the growing power of these giant corporations and the will and wishes of the mass of the people. On that platform he has a bright chance ahead in the great battle of 1872.

The National Quarterly on "The Central Park Under Ring-Leader Rule."

A striking characteristic of the *National Quarterly* is its interest in what the French call questions of *actualité*. This feature is a happy deviation from the custom of some of our ponderous American quarterlies, which are chiefly remarkable for their antediluvianism, both in the selection and the treatment of topics. Their lack of vitality doubtless accounts for their limited circulation and infinitesimal influence. But with a display of erudition, equal if not superior to theirs, the *National Quarterly* combines the matter-of-fact, direct and trenchant style effectively employed by the modern newspaper, the end of which like, according to Hamlet, the end of playing, is "to show the very age and body of the time, his form and pressure."

Thus the March number contains an article on "The Central Park Under Ring-Leader Rule," which is a spirited, if somewhat violent, attack on "President Sweeney." The anecdote with which the article begins is its text and the key-note of its complaint against the President of the Department of Public Parks. "When Gustavus III. requested the great Linnaeus to give him some hints for his new park on the banks of the Dabli the philosopher sent him the following among others:—'Your Majesty should commit your favorite horses to the care of an ignorant groom, or place your choice cattle in charge of an ignorant cow-boy, rather than entrust your trees and shrubs to the manipulations of an ignorant gardener.' But above all the candidates for the supervision of your park, beware of petty politicians." The writer of the article, while emphatically disclaiming any political motive for his complaints, does not mince matters at all, but bluntly declares that all the newspaper complaints bestowed upon the object of his wrath do "not prove that Mr. Sweeney is a fit and proper person to have the chief control of the Central Park." After indulging in certain facetious remarks by way of illustrating his want of confidence in the "President," as, for example:—"As for plants, we should trust none with Sweeney, except very few of the hardier species, such as the genus *gabbidhe* (Irish for cabbage), the genus *prata* (Irish for potato) and the genus *tri-dhuile* (Irish for shamrock)." The writer says:—"But the question now is, How does Sweeney manage the Central Park? No intelligent person in the habit of visiting it who makes any use of his eyes needs any reply to this. But those who are short-sighted, as well as those who live too far away to judge for themselves, may justly be told that no park involving half so much expense has been so grossly mismanaged. We exaggerate nothing when we say that an amount of damage has been done to the Park since spring last, which it would take five years to remedy did the work of the spoiler cease at this moment. We think we hear our sagacious and accomplished naturalists exclaim, with a derisive smile, 'Why, he knows nothing about it! he means the pruning, thinning, and transplanting; what nonsense!' It is very true that we partly mean what you designate by these terms; it is also true that we believe in pruning, thinning, and transplanting; but we believe in them as we do in the use of the lancet, the scissors and the razor. Does it follow that, because these are useful instruments in skilful, experienced hands, no mischief will be done if almost anybody takes them up at random, and cuts and hacks and mutilates whatever he imagines he can improve in its health or appearance by his newly acquired art?"

Such unskilful handling the writer charges against Mr. Sweeney, averring that after visiting several parks in England and on the Continent, and observing, as he took "a hurried glance" at each (for Tammany might go to ruin if he was long absent), that some little branches had been lopped off here and there, a few trees transplanted, and a few diseased ones cut down, he returns as hastily as he went; and he was scarcely two days back in New York when he began to prepare for a general onslaught on every grove, shrubbery and tree in the Central Park; his first attacks being on those groups that had begun to afford a delightful shade—one of the most fascinating attractions in a public park, especially in a climate like ours, where everybody longs for it in summer, "as the hart panteth for the water brooks." The *Quarterly* not only gives the result of personal observation as to the injuries wrought by "th' orders" of Mr. Sweeney himself, but also brings forward in support of an eloquent protest against the alleged brutality of Mr. Sweeney's onslaught on the trees of Central Park a number of apt citations from such acknowledged authorities on landscape gardening as Figliari, Dr. Hales, London, Wilson of Edinburgh, old Evelyn—who, long ago, exclaimed, "It is a misery to see how our fairest trees are defaced and mangled by unskilful woodmen"—Linnaeus, Burke, Walpole, Knight, Virgil, Cicero, Varro, Pliny, and, above all, Milton, who, before he wrote a line of his description of Eden, had become as familiar as possible with all the famous gardens of both the ancient and modern world—with the sacred grove of Diana, the garden of Epicurus, the paradise of Persia, the suspended gardens of Babylon, the villa Adriana, the floating gardens of Mexico and the villas of Netzahualcoyotl and Montezuma. "To no features essential to a park or garden does the great poet—whose ideas of the beauties of nature and art are universally and justly admired—attach more importance than to 'the thicket overgrown,' though 'grotesque and wild,' the unpruned shade' and 'moon-tide bowers.' These are the beauties which would cause even the arch enemy of man to pause before he attempted to destroy them, but whose destruction, as far as it is in his power, is the first care of Mr. Peter B. Sweeney." Thus complains the indignant *National Quarterly*. It adds, moreover, a direct appeal to the principal New York journals to join in full chorus with it and Mr. Knight in protesting against

Each secret haunt and deep recess display'd
And intricate bawls with its shade.

We doubt whether the indignation of the *Quarterly* against the widening of certain drives in the Park is altogether well founded.